put in serious peril not only the large and dominating interests of the United States in the islands, but all foreign interests, and, indeed, the decent administration of civil affairs and the peace of the islands. It is quite evident that the monarchy had become effete and the Queen's Government so weak and inadequate as to be the prey of designing and unscrupulous persons. The restoration of Queen Liliuokalani to her throne is undesirable, if not impossible, and unless actively supported by the United States would be accompanied by serious disaster and the disorganization of all business interests. The influence and interest of the United States in the islands must be increased and not diminished."

The influence and interest of the United States in the islands must be increased and not diminished."

These declarations of President Harrison were based upon the official statements of Secretary Foster, who, in a communication to the President dated February 15, wrote:

"The change of government in the Hawaiian Islands was entirely unexpected, so far as this Government was concerned. The change was, in fact, abrupt and unlooked for by the United States Minister or the naval commander. It was not until after requests for protection had been made by many citizens of the United States was landed from the Boston, and in conformity with the standing instructions which for many years have authorized the naval forces of the United States to co-operate with the Minister for the protection of lives and property of American citizens in case of imminent disorder. The marines took no part, whatever, toward influencing the course of events. Their presence was wholly precautionary, and only such disposition was made of them as was calculated to subserve the particular ends in view. Not until the Provisional Government had obtained full de facto control was the new order of things recognized by the United States Minister. There is not the slightest indication that at any time prior to such formal recognition did the United States Minister take any part in promoting the change there by intimidating the Queen or by giving the assurance of support to the organizers of the Provisional Government. The cause of the change is clearly seen to have been the unconstitutional and intemperate acts of the Queen herself, in attempting to coerce her responsible Ministers and to annul the existing constitution, and replace it arbitrarily by been the unconstitutional and intemperature of the Queen herself, in attempting to coerce her responsible Ministers and to annul the existing constitution, and replace it arbitrarily by another of her own choice."

Between these latter statements and Mr. Gresham's memorandum of last night there seems to be an extraordinary gap.

APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

SECRETARY GRESHAM'S FINDINGS IN RE-GARD TO HAWAII INDORSED.

MINISTER WILLIS'S INSTRUCTIONS STILL SECRET-THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT NOT LIKELY TO BE OVERTHROWN WITHOUT A STRUGGLE.

Washington, Nov. 11 -Inquiry at the Department of State warrants the statement that the President has given his approval to Secretary Gresham's findings, based as they are upon the inquiries conducted by his special commissioner, Mr. Blount. While it has not been regarded as expedient at present to make public the instructions given to Mr. Blount's successor, Mr. Willis, or the orders issued to Admiral Irwia, who has by this time probably assumed command of the United States Naval forces at Hawaii, it is intimated that these officers have gone to Hawaii charged to do all that is necessary to restore the status quo ante bellum.

There is still a question as to what may be necessary to secure this result, but it is generally believed that if the representations made by Minister Willis, upon the occasion of the presentation of his credentials, to the effect that the President desires that the Queen be restored, should not be sufficient to induce the Provisional Government to give effect to that desire, then Admiral Irwin will be called upon to exercise his functions, and the naval forces new on board the United States flagship Pheladelphia and the Adams will be landed, and will march through the streets of Honolulu, dragging their Gatlings, to the Government House. It is not thought probable, however, that the Provisional Government will, by obstinate resistance to the expresse i wish of the United States, make necessary a resort to a military demon-

stration. REPARATION, BUT NOT MAINTENANCE.

But, taking into consideration Secretary Gresham's declaration that this Government Hawait, it is believed that when Liliuokalani spiracy to be carried out by force and fraud. As should recognize the absolute independence of is again placed upon the throne from which, according to the findings of Commissioner Blount, she was displaced by the action of the United States Minister and naval forces, the Government of the United States will regard its duty as fully accomplished. In other words, the assistance of this Government will extend to reparation, but not to maintenance, and, once installed, the Queen must defend her throne and Government unaided by the United States. This position is believed to be in accord with the doctrine of neutrality and fair dealing to which the Government of the United States is pledged, and also in conformity with the Republican principle of recognizing the right of a majority of the people of a Nation to prescribe their own form of government. One novel and totally unexpected result-or

rather possible result-of the reinstatement of the Queen by the action of the United States Government was suggested to-day by a person possessed of considerable diplomatic knowl-It was, in substance, that this action would be an absolute acknowledgment that the Queen was dispossessed by the United States, and, therefore, that she would have a sound claim against the United States for compensation for the pecuniary loss she has sustained through her temporary exclusion from the ex-At the headquarters of the Hawaiian repre-

sentatives in this city nothing definite has been received during the day from Minister Thurston, who was supposed to have left Chicago last night for Washington. It was stated this evening that the Minister had possibly turned his face toward San Francisco, and was endeavoring to catch the steamer which sails for Honolulu on Thursday of next week. One of the representatives said:

ELCODSHED MAY RESULT.

"I believe that would be the best thing he could do under the conditions that exist. Mr. Thurston, if the Provisional Government shall have maintained itself for so long a time, will be an immense benefit to his official associates upon his arrival. I do not believe that the upon his arrival. I do not believe that the Provisional Government will be so easily brushed aside as some people imagine will be the case. Secretary Gresham says he believes the Queen is already upon her throne, but I have an idea that it will require something more than the withdrawal of the support of the United States Government to undermine the Provisional Government of Hawali. Unless the United States forces land from the ships and put the Queen back on the throne, she will not get there without bloodshed. And I do not believe that this extreme course is contemplated even by Secretary Gresham."

extreme course is contemplated even by Secretary Gresham."

When asked if he had anything to say about the statement furnished to the public by Secretary Gresham, he responded that he did not care to go into that matter, and would only say that, in his opinion, it was a much exaggerated and overdrawn statement of the condition of affairs at the time of the change of government. He had been present at the several meetings that took place in Honolulu on the day the change occurred, and was in the Government house when the Provisional authorities were installed, and he asserted that the local militia, acting for the Provisional Government, was in charge of the grounds several hours before the marines from the Boston appeared. He did complain of the use of the word "aliens" in the statement prepared by Secretary Gresham, saying that it was most offensive in the sense in which it was used. "The people whom Secretary Gresham calls aliens," he said, "pay nine-tenths of the taxes, own five-sixths of the property, and have voted upon the Constitution of King Kalakaua for the last six years, and they are infinitely more interested in the government of the Islands than the Kanakas, 'he natives, can possibly te."

HOW THE "WRONG" MAY BE "REPAIRED. THE QUESTION MAY BE SUBMITTED TO A VOTE OF THE HAWAHAN PEOPLE.

Washington, Nov. II.—In the absence of any in-formation except that acrivable by inference from Secretary Gresham's report to the President as to what instructions have been given to Minister

A HOUSE ON FIRE. WITH HUMAN LIVES IN PERIL,

is an appalling sight. It is, however, not more dreadful to contem-

tion is opened as to the means which in all prob-ability have by this time been used to "restore the legitimate government" of Hawaii, and thus "re-pair the wrong done to a feeble but independent State by an abuse of the authority of the United States."

ome of the earliest intimations given as to the possibility of a course of action such as is now ecommended by Secretary Gresham and ma public with the approval of the President and the rest of his Cabinet, a statement was made, as it coming indirectly from Minister Willis, who had coming indirectly from Minister Willis, who had just had a personal conference with President Cleveland at the White House, that the question of which form of government they preferred ought to be submitted to a vote of the people of Hawait. This view of the matter, it is noticed, is brought out with some prominence in Secretary Gresham's synopsis of Commissioner Blount's report, in which he says:

"Mr. Blount states that while at Honolulu he did not meet a single annexationist who expressed

out with some prominence in Section, of the syncys of Commissioner Blount's report, in which he says:

"Mr. Blount states that while at Honolulu he did not meet a single annexationist who expressed willingness to submit the question to a vote of the people, nor did he talk with one on that subject who did not insist that if the islands were annexed suffrage should be so restricted as to give complete control to foreigners or whites, and representative annexationists have repeatedly made similar statements to the undersigned."

Reasoning from these rlender bases of fact, and without any other direct official statement either to confirm or contradict the hypothests, it is thought probable that Minister Willies course has been to advise the Provisional Government that it is the desire of the United States that the question as to which government is preferred by the people of the islands—that of Queen Liliuokadani or that of President Dole—shall be submitted to the vote of all those residents of the islands who have a right to vote under the Constitution of 185.

Whether or not, pending this appeal to the people, Admiral Irwin and Minister Willis have received direct instructions to "reinstate the constitutional sovereign" will probably not be authoritatively reade known until the next Honolulu mait arrives in San Francisco.

PUBLIC OPINION VOICED.

WHAT REPRESENTATIVE HITT THINKS OF THE HAWAHAN QUESTION.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY CONTRARY TO ALL AMERICAN TRADITIONS-VIEWS OF

COLONEL OATES AND SENATOR PAULKNER. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, Nov. 11 .- Representative Hitt, of Illinois, who was chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in the List Con-gress and Assistant Secretary of State in 1881 when Secretary Blaine wrote his famous letter of instructions to the American Minister at Hawaii, takes a keen interest in the present situation. Holding an important position in the State Department at a time when Hawaiian affairs were once before oc cupying public attention, he possesses a close acquaintance, not only with general matters bearing upon Hawaii, but also with the policy of this Government toward Hawaii in the past. In conversation to-day, Mr. Hitt said:
"I believe that the policy of interference by our

Government in behalf of a monarchy, and a discredited one at that—one that went down in a violent effort of the Queen to overthrow Hawaiian Constitution—is contrary to every tradi-tion and impulse of the American people. As to the question of veracity between this Administration on one side, and Minister Stevens, Captain Wilts -- now dead-and the five Commissioners on the other side, all of whom were eye-witnesses, we ought to have very full testimony before hold-ing them guilty of false statements, and a conyet we have no testimony whatever against them. Mr. Stevens bore a high character as a discreet and able representative of this Government. As a fact, he was in another island and did not reach Honolulu until about noon of Saturday, the day of the Queen's violent demonstration, and the exciting scenes between her and her Cabinet, and the disorderly crowd around her palace. The meeting on Monday, January 16, of alarmed citizens is said to have been the most important in num-ber and character ever held in the island, representing property and business of all kinds, and the diplomatic correspondence states that there were many applications from Americans to the Minister to have marines landed to protect American in terests and preserve order. This does not look like a secretly contrived conspiracy by the American Minister and American commander to overthrow a friendly Government by suddenly landing armed

a friendly Government by Suddenly landing armed forces.

"The reports of that meeting in the Honolula newspapers indicate that the Queen's government fell because of the almost universal detestation and dread in which it was held. The American people will have but one opinion if they learn by the next steamer landing at San Francisco that this cast-off monarchy has been set up again by our armed forces, perhaps amid bloodshed, and that the Provisional Government, whose chief offence seems to be that they are friendly to the United States and American interests, is destroyed For forty years the instructions from our State Department by Webster, Marcy, Evarts, Blaine, Frelinghuysen and Bayard have held one tone. Our Ministers have been instructed to encourage rather than discourage sentiments favorable to the United States and its interests, and to bear in mind and impress upon that Government the overwhelming superiority of the interests of the people of the United States in those Islands as compared with the interests of other nations, and the manifest and ultimate destiny of that government, with all its questions, to meet in the end an American solution,—annexation.

Representative Oates said that the question presented in the report of the Secretary of State on the Hawalian matter was one of law as well as fact. Certainly this Government would not be justifiable in taking any steps toward the restoration of the Queen if we were not directly responsible for her overthrow, and at all events this Government should be very sure of its ground for absolute proof of our responsibility in the matter before we could interfere to restore the Queen. He said that he was opposed to annexation, but that this proposition to restore the Queen presented a different question and he was not prepared to discuss it beyond this point before he had made a thorough study of the question.

Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, said he could not understand how a restoration could be brought about by the United States under existing con "The reports of that meeting in the Honolula

AMERICAN STRENGTH AT HONOLULU. ABOUT 300 MEN AVAILABLE FOR LAND OPERA-

TIONS-ADMIRAL SKERRETT'S RECALL. Washington, Nov. 11 .- A statement of the actual of the United States forces at Hawaii's perturbed capital is interesting. All told, the

American bluejackets and marines numbers 568

Hood's is Good BECAUSE Hood's Cures

It possesses curative power peculiar to itself, and has a record of cures unequalled in the history of medicine. The severest cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Catarrh and Rheumatism have been cured by it. If you suffer from any of these complaints give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. Sold by all druggists, \$1 per bottle; 6 for \$5. steed's Pills cure constipation by re-storing the peristaltic action of the ali-mentary canal.

men. The Philadelphia has forty-eight officers, 216 men and forty marines; the Adams thirteen officers, 129 men and eighteen marines. For active land operations it is understood that not more than 300 officers and men would be available, but this num-ber, with accessions from the Royalist ranks, would present small force of the Provisional Government ever, not more dreadful to contem-plate than the consequences of a Francisco to-morrow, and Rear-Admiral Skerrett, plate than the consequences of a neglected cough or cold. As surely as water will quench fire, so surely will RIKER'S EXPECTORANT cure any cold or cough. Only 60 cts. a bottle, and always your money back—if it fails to do the work. Of your druggist or at

RIKER'S S.

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Willis and Admiral Irwin, a wide field for speculation is opened as to the means which in all probability have by this time been used to "restore the buttleste greenwent" of Hawail, and thus "re
late than the consequences of a neglected cough or cold. As surely as who wid recently relieved from command of our naval force at Honolulu, is believed to he on board. The repeats which have been elevel to he on board. The recently relieved from command of our naval force at Honolulu, is believed to he on board. The repeats which have been defended in Washington concerning the cause for Admiral Skerrett's transfer to the Astatic station have been numerous. The statement that Admiral Skerrett and his family had identified themselves prominently with the leaders of the Provisional Government does not friends in this city. A neent letter from Mrs. Skerrett was taken that his was to be transferred to Chima, and, in fact, before he was aware that such action was contemplated, speaks in the highest terms of the receiption given to her by the ex-queen, and makes mention of the many kindnesses extended by persons friendly to the monarchy and the Provisional Government. Hoavever, it is generally accepted as true that Admiral Skerrett is greatered to Chima, and, in fact, before he was aware that such action was contemplated, speaks in the highest terms of the receipt of the many kindnesses extended by persons friendly to the monarchy and the Provisional Government, Hoavever, it is generally accepted as true that Admiral Skerrett.

Willis and Admiral Irwin, a wide field for speculation is opened as to the means which in all probability have by this time been used to "restore the content of the many kindnesses extended by persons friendly t

WILL ONLY YIELD TO FORCE.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT SAID TO BE STRONG ENOUGH TO RESIST ATTACKS FROM WITHIN.

Washington, Nov. 11 (Special).-In conversation with a Tribune correspondent to-day an ex-official of the Hawalian Government, who recently reexisting conditions there, said:

decision of the Administration will be received by officials and adherents of the de facto Government of Hawaii with much regret. It will tend, however, to make stronger the bond which now ties together the body of earnest men who organized the Government and have since main tained its supremacy in the face of opposition within and a want of prompt and substantial en-Government will not be completely discouraged by the hostile attitude of the Administration. They are in power, and have been duly recognized by all nations with which they have intercourse as the existing authority in Hawaii. They will no let go their power unless compelled to do so by a superior foreign force. They do not intend to com-but any outside force brought to overthrow their Government, but they are prepared for and will stoutly resist any effort to interfere with their prerogatives from within. A small army of 600 men stands ready for active service at the call of the Government. These men are mostly Americans. They are well trained and thoroughly equipped. Some of them saw active service in the Rebellion, and experience gained during that war

has prepared them for hostile operations at this time.

"In case the United States should land marines to assist in the restoration of the ex-Queen, the Provisional Government will make no opposition to the decree of President Cleveland. Even if it is given out by Minister Willis that the moral sentence of this country is to be regarded as beam behind a movement to restore the monarchy, there will be no physical opposition shown by the Provisional Government. Officials of that Government recognize fully the hopelessness of any effort to combat by force the will of President Cleveland. The Government will therefore be compelled to submit to the inevitable. Should the United States not support the ex-Queen with force of arms, or should it give assurances that marines will not be landed to assist her cause, bloodshed will follow the first effort on the part of the monarchy to re-establish itself in power. The Provisional Government recognizes its weakness and imbillity to cope with the United States, but it is prepared for and will resist any force brought against its authority by the ex-Queen and her followers. If the United States gives no physical support to efforts to reestablish the monarchy, it is safe to say that the Provisional Government will centine in power. No array of force which the ex-Queen on bring together will avail against the 62 faithful soldiers of the Government." has prepared them for hostile operations at this

A TALK WITH CLAUS SPRECKELS. HE DENOUNCES THE REPOVISIONAR COVERN-MENT AND THINKS THE OUTEN WILL

BE RESTORED PEACEABLY. Francisco, Nov. 11.-Claus Spreckels wa asked to-day in regard to Secretary Gresham's let ter to the President: "I have so frequently pressed my views publicly intely," he said, I cannot find anything further to say, other that to express my satisfaction over the cheerful new received last night. Men who represent the so-called Provisional Government had no more right to depose the Queen of Hawaii and assume control of the Government's machinery than I would to de mand of President Cleveland his seat at Washington. Under the management of the revolutionary Government, business in the islands has become a diminish as long as the new Government existed. The Provisional Government has seen fit to change tariffs and make loans unfitted for the trade of the country, and the disastrous results are only what

attempt to return the Queen to power is nade?"
"No. There have been threats made that the Queen would never live to rule Hawall again, but Queen would never live to rule Hawaii again, but I have regarded them as foolish utterances. If ever the Queen should be harmed there would be terrible times in Hawaii. The natives are a peaceable lot of people, as a rule, and love the Queen I think that the formal restoration of the Queen to power will be accomplished without any opposing demonstration. England and America are in sympathy with her such will be restored on the islands as soon as the Queen appears on the throne, and you will soon find business booming along as before." ---

GENERAL FURLONG'S VIEWS A MAN WELL ACQUAINTED WITH HAWAHAN AP

PAIRS CONDENNS THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE. The news of Grover Cleveland's purpose to r store the Recentions and superstitions monarch; which was dethroned in Hawaii last January was received with almost universal surprise and in dignation yesterday by New-Yorkers. Expressions

of condemnation were heard on every side.
"It is cowardly, stupid and outrageous," was frequent comment.
"Cleveland always takes the British view of questions," said a prominent Republican, "What eise could be expected?"

Politiclars who discussed yesterday the surren-der of the country, which might become a free and independent State, to a heathenized despotism thought that it was a fortunate thing for the Democratic party that Mr. Cleveland waited until after the election to announce his purpose to re-store a besotted queen to her throne. "If his de-termination had been made known to the country a week ago," said one, "the Republican majority would have been doubled in every State that voted on Tuesday."

Americans who have visited the Sandwich Islands and who thoroughly understand the situation of affairs there had only expressions of censure and disgust for Mr. Cleveland and his Secretary of State. One of these is General Charles E. Furlong, a wealthy citizen of New-York, who is an extensive half a dozen times in the last decade

"Mr. Cleveland has made a terrible mistake," said General Furlong, in talking about the matter with friends last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which he has made his home for twenty years. "Both Queen Lillinokalani and the Princess Kainlani, who is expected to succeed to the throne which the Republic of America is going to resurreet, are wholly under British influence. father of the young girl who is to follow Liliuokalani upon the throne. Archibald Scott Cleghorn, is a Scotchman and a British subject. She is being brought up in England under the turelage of a man named Davies, an Englishman who never loses an opportunity to sneer at this country and vility everything American. She is being educated to believe that nothing is right that is not English, and to hold Americans in especial contempt. There is no doubt that the action of the Administration will prove a revere blow to American interests in Hawaii. Although more capital belonging in the United States is invested in the islands than from all other countries, I would not be surprised if it soon became unsafe for Americans in Honolulu. The President's action must be regarded as utterly un-American, but it will be hailed with great satisfaction in England. This fertile country, with an area of 7,828 square miles and producing annually great quantities of sugar, coffee, rice and other products, is thus practically turned over to England with all its commerce and other advantages. The next thing probably will be the annexation of Hawaii to Great Britain and the ruin of American interests there." father of the young girl who is to follow Liliuokalani

MORE RECEIVERS FOR UNION PACIFIC. Omaha. Nov. 11.-It is stated that President Cleveland will announce within a day or two the appointment of Frederic R. Coudert and J. W. Doane, the Chicago banker, as additional receivers of the Union Pacific Railroad.

"The Pines" Hotel-Barnegat Park, N. J.

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Beg to announce that they now have on exhibition goods shown by them at the WORLD'S FAIR, and for which they have been honored with

A MEDAL AND SEVEN HIGHEST AWARDS.

This superb collection of FURS is notably the handsomest the world has ever seen.

An Inspection Invited.

A PLAN FOR AN INCOME TAX. REPRESENTATIVE HALL SUBMITS HIS IDEA.

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION BELORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE, WRIGH DOES NOT SEEM GREATLY IMPRESSED

BY THE SCHEME Washington, Nov. 11.-Although the hearing before a sub-committee of the Committee on Ways and Means on the subject of an income tax yesterday was informal in its character, that it was impressed with the proposition, if the questions asked Representative Hall, of Missouri, who was the only speaker, are to be taken as a criterion. There were an outcropping of politics and numerous references to "permanent and precarious incomes," dicreased increment," "funded and landed investments, betterments, improvements and ameliora-

The members of the committee present were Chairman Wilson, and Representatives Bynum, Furner, Breckinridge, Tarsney and Bryan, Among be interested spectators were Senator Blackburn, Assistant Postmaster-General Jones, Representatives Calberson, Bland, Heard, Cobb, Geary and Kilgore, and ex-Representative J. Floyd King, of Louisiana, Mr. Hall had evidently given much thought to his subject, and made many citations from Adam Smith, Mr. Bowen, Professor Levi, of King's College, England; John Stuart Mill, Professor Robert Ellis Thompson, of Pennsylmia, and other eminent writers on taxation and senomic subjects. The fendamental principle upon which Mr. Hall based his demand for an income x was that every man should bear his proper-Mr. Hall emborated the idea that one of the large transport of the l inced no change in prices. If Congress attempted o provide for a deficiency in the revenue every to provide for a deficiency in the revenue every cear or two by manjering with the tariff, he said, a would continuate distant humaness and create coneral depression. Under his scheme, if a deficit was apparent the income tax could be increased, and, in the same way, if there was a surplus, the ax could be decreased. As noing to show what a termed the injuries of tariff taxation. Mr. Hall userts i that for every deliar of revenue which cent to the Government there were seven dollars of protection that went to the pockets of protected lanufactories.

than his due there of the burlens of Mr. Hall said that the committee could any Teriff bill which would give ruffine and at the same time escape burleboing man with this traxition.

The pruning knife was again wielded with a vengeance in making the mission appropriations to day. Piteous appeals for at least lost year's the post than on the rech, and whether

and his opinions and recommendations are allowed some weight. He is anxious that the list of "free raw materials" shall receive large additions from the dutiable list, and that the duties on machinery rates of duty proposed by the Tariff Reform Club in the bill which it is understood was approved by Edward Atkinson, who has been freely consulted by the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, were cotton goods, except thread and yarns, 5 per cent ad valorem; cotton thread and yarns, 15 per cent ad valorem; woollen goods, 55 per cent ad valorem. The rates fixed by the Mills bill of last were Cotton goods, 40 per cent ad valorem, and machinery, 55 per cent ad valorem. The rates fixed by the Mills bill of last were Cotton goods, 40 per cent ad valorem, woollen goods of all kinds, 50 per cent ad valorem, and machinery, 40 per cent ad valorem. There is not much doubt that Mr. Stevens would prefer the Mills rates on cotton and woollen goods and the Reform Club rates on machinery. There is reason to believe that a majority of his colleagues, however, are disposed to fix the duties on cottons and woollens at 25 to 55 per cent ad valorem. And Tribense correspondent, intimated that the difficulty of franting a Tariff bill which would be averytable to all the Democratic members of the House had been considerably increased by the result of Thesday's elections, and recurried that an number of Democratic Eleptrose atalives would probably return to Washington in December in a mood to resist such a tariff revision as the Democratic colleagues, however, have emphatically declared since the elections that they will not shrink from urging any reduction in December which they favored in October. It should be remembered in this relation that wice and in some cases radical differences of opinion have existed among them ever since the beginning of their serve deliberations, and these differences have been rather intensified than moderated by time and discussion. n the bill which it is understood was approved by

NEWS OF THE NAVY.

Washington, Nov. II.-The Secretary of the Navy to-day approved the report of the naval board which was charged with the examination of the merits of three types of six-pounder rapid-tire guns which are in use at present on United States Naval vessels, These are the Hotchkiss, the Driggs-Schroeder



plenty of sitting down and not much exercise, ought to have Dr. ought to have Dr.
Pierce's Pleasant
Pellets to go with
it. They absolutely
and permanently
enre Constipation.
One tiny, sugarcoated Pellet is a

corrective, a regulator, a gentle laxative. They're the smallest, the ensiest to take, and the most natural remedy-no reaction afterward. Sick Headache, Billious Headache, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all stomach and bowel derangements are prevented, relieved and cured

A "COLD IN THE HEAD" is quickly cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. So is Catarrhal Headache, and every trouble caused by Catarrh. So is Catarrh itself. The proprietors offer \$500 for any case which they cannot cure.

and the Sponsal guns. The finding of the majority of the board in favor of the Hotchkiss gun, although the difference in its favor is slight, as compared with the Driggs-Schroeder, will cause the Department to give preference to this weapon in the further armament of naval vessels.

The results of the recent wholesale examination. The results of the recent wholesale examination of mayal officers for promotion have been made of mayal officers for promotion have been made of mayal officers for promotion have been made public through the approval by the President of the finding of the examining boards. One officer, the finding of the examination of the finding of the examining boards. One officer, the finding of the examining boards. One officer, the finding of the examination of the finding of the examination.

To sell at a small profit in every department is the finding of the examination.

A. H. HUMMEL MAY BE SUED FOR DIVORCE

A CLIENT OF HIS IN A FORMER SIMILAR SUIT SAID TO BE THE PRESENT PLAINTIFF.

A divorce suit, subject to a good many "ifs," with A. H. Hummel as the defendant is an extremely remote possibility. Mr. Hummel has conducted a good many cases in which domestic wrangles were the cause of the litigation. Some-times he has represented the plaintiff in cases similar to the one now threatened against him, and sometimes he has appeared for the defendant. He has never known by experience just how the principals felt in these cases, however, so he may have a chance of feeling a new sensation.

Mrs. Annie E. Paimer is the woman who

poses to claim the lawyer as her husband. She was the wife of Dr. Warren B. Palmer until he recured an absolute divorce from her, on the statutory ground. In that divorce suit Mr. Hummel represented Mrs. Palmer, but did not succeed in winning the case for her. She was charged with improper relations with H. A. Friese, Robert Hilliard, the actor, and J. Wesley Rosenquest. The Court decided that she was guilty, and a divorce

was granted last December, Recently she went to Boston and registered as Mrs. A. E. Hummel, at the Langham Hotel, She had no baggage and no money. For references however, she told the notel people to inquire of Mark Alter, whom she had engaged to bring a di-vorce suit against Mr. Hummel, Mr. Alter, it worce suit against Mr. Hummer, Mr. Alter, It seems, refused to guarantee anything about her, and what has become of the woman is uncertain, Mrs. Palmer alleges that she was registered at the Metropolitan Hotel as Mrs. A. E. Hummer, the is said to have declared that Mr. Hummer matrials has

the is said to have declared that Mr. Hummel married her.

Mr. Hummel, when seen at his home, No. 297

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East Seventeenth-st., last evening, said the het least Seventeenth-st. last evening, said the het least Seventeenth from her recently from Boston receiving letters from her recently from Boston receiving letters from her recently from Boston receiving letters from her recently from Boston residered her a crank and paid no attention to the letters.

In the decree of divorce against her, Mrs. Palmer was ordered not to marry again. So long as that was ordered not to marry again. So long as that decree is in force she could not legally marry in this State. It is reported that she intends to try this state. It is reported that she intends to try this size could not be married to him the this State, so the divorce suit seems to rest on a flimsy foundation.

A MINISTER'S SELT-SACRIFICE.

DECLINING TO SPEND THE METH DIST MISSION MONEY IN THIS YEAR OF HARD TIMES.

Minneapolis, Nov. II.-Semething of a sensetion was created in the Methodist National Missionary Conference to-day, when the Rev. Dr. J. O. Peck, of s he derived benefit from that Government.

Mr. Hall elaborated the idea that one of the official board and who had been designated lifetime to those high up in the mission movement, and no one of them, whether bishop or plain elder, has ever been known before to refuse to embrace has ever been known before to refuse to embrace such an opportunity of seeing strange lands at the expense of the society. Hence the muranir of sur-prise and astonishment that greeted Dr. Peck's an-nouncement. He went on to say that while the board itself had made no suggestion in the matter. he had come to the conclusion that, in view of the financial stringency and the depletion of the con-ference treasury, it would be neither wise, prumanufactorers
Caming back to a discussion of the main propocloop. Mr. Turner asked whether the question
dition, Mr. Turner asked whether the question
days not, after all, Is an income tax right? Would
be such sound public policy as ought to be
note the permanent public policy as ought to be
node the permanent policy of the Government?
"But may we not also ask," interrogate! Senator
diagrams to be a finished as the control of the such search of the New Yorker's magninging and

post than on the rich, and whether that men did not use whishey and ortion to their wealth. colored in proportion to their wealth.

Mr. Hall admitted that this was time, and added that such increased taxation was shifted to the consoner, just as it was family done in the tariffice then sateralited the rough draft of an income ax bill, which Mr. Wilson sold the committee, was prompt with objections and protests.

The taking of funded investments, and makes personal earnings the standard for the minimum of assessments.

FIRE TARIFF ON COTTONS AND WOOLAENS A NAIORITY OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE PAVOR FIXING THE DUTIES AT 25 TO 25 PER CENT AD VALOREM.

Washington, Nov. II (Special).—Chairman Wilson and Messrs. Whiting, Stevens, Breckinnidge, of Arkansas, Hynum and one or two of the other behi a long conference last night in Mr. Stevens's grantments at the Arlington. It is understood that the chief topics of discussion were the cotton and wool schedules, and that some progress was made in txing the new rates of duty on menufactured goods. Mr. Stevens, who is a manufactured goods, is freely consulted by his colleagues in regard to the duties on textiles, and his opinions and recommendations are allowed some weight. He is anxious that the list of "free admitted that this was true, and added in the few cases where a disposition toward liber nereased taxation was shifted to the

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR CHARLES H. BELL Exeter, N. H., Nov. II.-Ex-Governor Charles H.

Charles H. Bell was born at Chester, N. H., on November 18, 1821. He was a soi, of John and Perris Thorn Bell. His father was once Governor of New-Hampsbire, as was his uncle, Samuel Bell. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 184, prac-itised law in Chester, Great Falls and Exeter, and was for ten years County Solicitor. He was a Representative in the Legislature in 1858, 1859 and Representative in the Legislature in 1861 and 1864, the last year being Speaker; in 1861 and 1864 he was in the Senate, in the last year being President of that body; was Representative in 1872-73, and President of the State Republican Convention in 1878. In March of the next year he was appointed by Governor Prescott as United States Senator, to fill the vacancy made by the expiration of Senat Wadletgh's term before the convening of the gislature of 1881-83. He was Governor of New ampshire from June, 1881, until June, 1883, and as president of the Constitutional Convention is

Hampshire from June, 1881, until June, 1881, and was president of the Constitutional Convention in 1889.

Mr. Bell had a reputation as a historian and author, and had long been president of the State Historical Society. He wrote "The History of Exeter," "Memoirs of John Wheelwright," and "The Bench and Bar of New-Hampshire." Mr. Bell was a Mason, and a zenlous champshire." Mr. Bell was a Mason, and a zenlous champshire. Wr. Bell was a Mason, and a zenlous champshire. Wr. Bell was a widow and had been Editor of "The Exeter News-Letter." He was twice married and leaves a widow and two daughters, one the wife of Professor Fowler, of the Western Reserve University, and the other the wife of Hollis R. Balley, a Boston lawyer.

THE SLASHING CUT IN STEEL RAILS Pittsburg, Nov. II. The cutting on steel rails

has been much greater than supposed. Within a few days the Maryland Steel Company accepted an order for 15,000 tons of rails delivered on the line of the Boston and Albany Railroad at \$22 a ton, and within a couple of days the Carnegie Steel Company has sold rails at the phenomenally low price of \$21.90 at the mill. This cutting is unparalleled in the trade. The pool made an enormous profit during its existence. Enormous as this profit has been, and great as is the reduction, there profit has been, and great as is the reduction, there is still ample margin for further cutting. Rafis cost little more to make than biliets, and biliets Friday were quoted at \$17. Badis could thus be sold for the price of billets with nearly as much profit to the manufacturers. During the year biliets sold at \$21, and when ratis were practically the same value, they were being sold at \$29, or at a profit above the value of the biliets of \$3.4 ton. The cost of English ratis laid down in New-York is \$22.50, and, as mentioned above, the latest quotation in Pittsbarg is \$21.90.

SENATOR PLATT'S WIFE THOUGHT TO BE DYING. Washington, Nov. 11.-Mrs. Platt, the wife of Senator O. H. Platt, of Connecticut, is extremely she will not sorvive the night. She had a paralytic stroke two weeks ago, and has been sinking grad-ually ever since. She has been unconscious all day. ill at the Arlington Hotel here, and it is feared that

GOOD PRICES FOR YEARLINGS.

The sale of horses at Tattersall's last evening way attended by a large crowd. Price ruled fair. Ytarlings by Sensation sold for surprisingly good prices considering the lateness of the season. Drafts from both the Dwyer and Oneck stables were sold at prices satisfactory to sellers and buyers,

law of our house, which will never be repealed; to it is due our wone derful and constantly increasing popularity.

Dress Goods.

SHADOW SERGES, 52 INCHES WIDE, WERE

NOVELTY SUITINGS, VARIOUS DESIGNS, ORED DOTS, 85c QUALITY, PLACK BIARRITZ, ALL WOOL, FINE QUAL-

11Y, WORTH 90°... 46 INCH BLACK HENRIETTA, EXTRA FINE QUALITY SUPERIOR QUALITY OF IMPORTED

FINE BLACK CASHMERE, WORTH 85c..... QUALITY EW FANCY WEAVES JUST RECEIVED, 12 DIFFERENT DESIGNS

Dress Trimmings.

24c., 31c., 36c., 41c., 49c., 61c., 71c. 51e 24c., 31c., 36c., 41c., 49c., 61c., 74c.
ELACK SUK 6UIMPS YARD

6c., 8c., 13c., 15c., 18c., 21c., 24c., 31c.
COLORED SILK GUIMPS, YARD

10c., 13c., 18c.
COLORED APPLIQUE, 2 INCHES WIDE, TIN. SEL EFFECTS, YARD SATIN FOLDS, STUDDED WITH JET, IN PLACE: ALSO PLACE AND WHITE, YARD. 59c., 79c., 99c., \$1 12 LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK OSTRICH

Silks.

ILLUMINATED NOVELTIES, RECENTLY SOLD AT \$1 20.
HIGH CLASS FOUR TONED BROCADED NOVELTIES, RECENTLY SOLD AT \$1.74. BLACK BENGALINE AND SATIN BU-CHISSE, WONDERFUL BARGAINS.....

PEATHER BOAS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

PLACE MOIRE ANTIQUE. HIGHEST GRADES IMPORTED: RECENT.

We have greatly enlarged our Velvet Department and show a complete line of all the popular qualities at attractive prices.

Cloaks, Capes, and Jackets.

Reduced to prices that must insure their speedy sale. Fine imported novelties have been reduced

DOMESTIC JACKETS, CAPES AND MISSES'

COATS HAVE REEN REDUCED
FROM. \$29 95 \$3 49 \$19 90 \$19 41 \$11 99 \$0 99
TO 19 99 14 99 12 49 11 41 7 81 661 200 LADIES AND MISSES BLACK AND BLUB COATS HAVE BEEN REDUCED FROM \$1.03 \$6.49 \$8.99 \$9.99 TO 198 3.51 4.99 6.81

LADIES' BLACK PLUSH CAPES, FINEST QUALI-TIES, HANDSOMELY TRIMMED AND EMBROID-ERED IN JETS, VERY ELABORATE IN FINISH AND CUT, REDUCED
FROM 674 99 864 99 457 81 849 98
TO 57 49 47 49 39 81 37 49

We make no charge for necessary alterations in Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks and Suits.

Muslin Underwear.

(Second Floor, Main Building.)

Great reduction in French handmade Underwear:

CHEMISE THAT WERE 74c., 70c., AND 84c.,

NOW AT.
GOWNS THAT WERE \$1.49. CORSET COVERS THAT WERE 78c.
ALSO LOT OF REGULAR 78c. GOWNS
MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY.

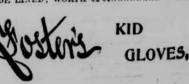
Fans.

Over 500 varieties to select from; all this season's goods, consisting of the latest European Novellies. In many instances these goods are marked at one-half their value.

ELACK 2 49 and 2 83 COQUE? FANS, ONE LOT WORTH 200 94

Leather Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LADIES' SEAL GRAIN 9 INCH. CHATELAINE BAGS OF VERY BEST MAKE, WITH FINE SILVERED FRAMES AND SUEDE LINED; WORTH #2 00



THE HIGHEST QUALITY MADE: THE GENUINE ARE SOLD BY NO OTHER HOUSE'IN NEW YORK CITY. ALL SOLD ELSEWHERE ARE SIMPLY TOSTER HOOK, WHICH HAS NO REFERENCE TO QUALITY OF GLOVE.

Blankets.

10 CASES 11-4 RED BLANKETS WORTH 4 00. 2 00 PRICE 3.74
ALIFORNIA BLANKETS, 11-4, WHITE DAMASK BORDER EXTRA HEAVY WOOL 11-1 CALIFORNIAS.